



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Rock Island District



Defense Environmental Restoration Program
for
Formerly Used Defense Sites
Ordnance and Explosive

Archives Search Report

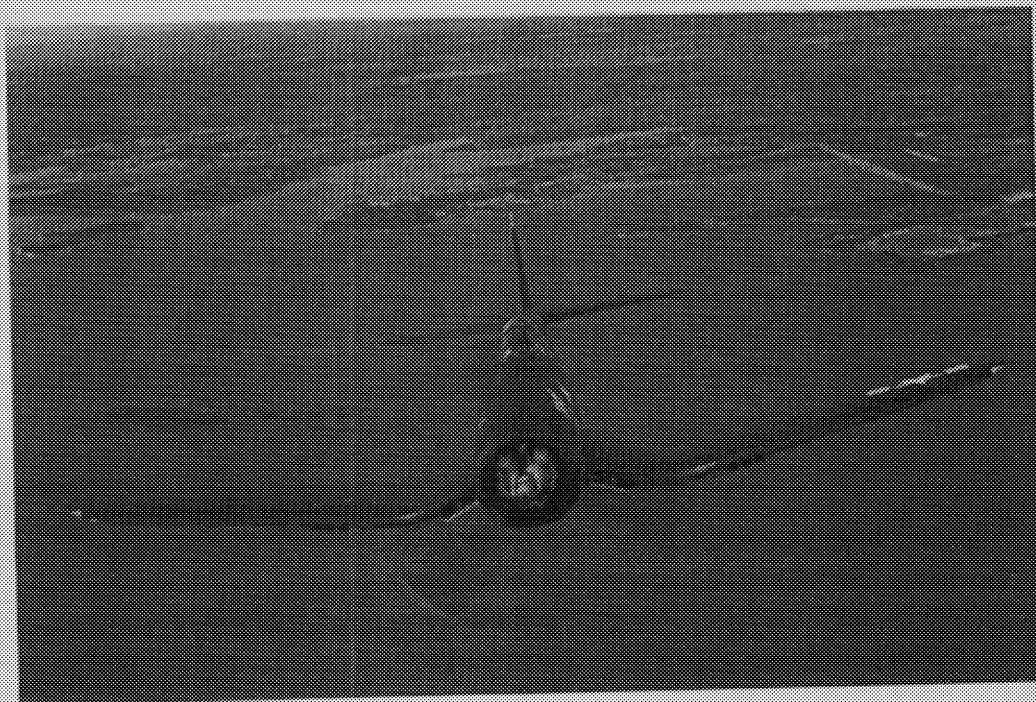
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

for
the former

ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE

Georgetown, Maine
Project Number D01ME044001

October 1997



DRAFT

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE
GEORGETOWN, MAINE
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME044001

October 1997

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
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GEORGETOWN, MAINE
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT				
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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations are provided by the Archives Search Report Team. These recommendations may not be the actions taken to remediate this site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

a. **Subject and Purpose**

(1) This report presents the conclusions and recommendations of a historical records search and site inspection for Ordnance and Explosive (OE) presence located at former Rocket Projectile Practice Range, also known as R/P Practice Range and Area William, that is located in Georgetown, Maine.

(2) The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site for potential OE presence utilizing available historical records, interviews, and on-site visual inspection results.

(3) For the purpose of this report, OE is considered unwanted and abandoned ammunition or components thereof, which contains or contained energetic, toxic, or radiological materials and was manufactured, purchased, stored, used, and/or disposed of by the War Department or the Department of Defense.

b. **Scope**

(1) The investigation focused on 766 acres that was used as a Rocket Projectile Practice Range from 1944 until 1946 and as the site of Operation Snowy Beach in January 1972 (See Plates 1 & 2).

(2) The conclusions and recommendations presented in this report were made from available records and the visual site inspection. The conclusions, including ordnance risk assessments, were based on direct or documented evidence and reasonably inferred evidence from the investigation. The recommendations were based on present DERP FUDS program goals and policies with implementation subject to approval and appropriate funding actions.

2. CONCLUSIONS

a. **Summary of Conclusions**

Table 2-1 provides a summary of conclusions.

**TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

Area	Former Usage	Present Usage	Probable End Usage	Size/ Acres	FUDS ELIGIBILITY		ORDNANCE PRESENCE			Risk Assessment Code
					Confirmed FUDS	Potential FUDS	Confirmed Ordnance	Potential Ordnance	Uncontaminated	
A	Rocket Target Area	State Park	Same	4	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	1
B	Buffer Zone	Same	Same	102	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	1
C	Remaining Land, P/P Practice Range	Same	Same	380.7	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	5
D	Exercise Area 1972	Same	Same	279.3	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	5
Total Approximate Acreage: 766										

b. **Historical Site Summary**

(1) On 15 April of 1943, the Naval Air Station (NAS) at Brunswick Maine was established. NAS Brunswick was established as a patrol base, but as the submarine threat diminished the base became a site for operational training. The majority of the training took place from October 1943, until April 1945, with over 5,000 English and Canadian pilots being trained. In order to support the training mission, target ranges were required. In March of 1944, the Naval Air Station at Brunswick, Maine selected the area known as Mile Beach in Georgetown, Maine as the site of a Rocket Projectile (R/P) Practice Range. A revocable permit, dated 15 May 1944, was completed between the Navy and Sequinland Realty. The permit gave the Navy permission to use 481 acres of land for the duration of hostilities plus six months.

(2) Construction on the R/P Practice Range at Georgetown was to begin by 20 March 1944, with a completion date of 1 April 1944. Two temporary buildings were built at opposite ends of Mile Beach and a strip of trees 50 feet wide and ¼ mile long was cut on the west side of the property to help guide the planes on their approach to the target.

(3) Aircraft approached the targets overland from the northwest using the strip of cut trees to align themselves with the target. Primarily F4U Corsair aircraft used the range. Ordnance used at the range included 3.5-inch rockets with 5-inch practice warheads, and 2.25-inch practice rockets.

(4) NAS Brunswick was placed on inactive status as of 1 October 1946, ending the need for the R/P Practice Range on Georgetown Island. The former R/P Practice Range became state property and Reid State Park was established in 1946.

(5) From 18 to 24 January 1972, Operation Snowy Beach was conducted at Reid State Park. Operation Snowy Beach was a joint Navy and Marine Corps exercise. Inert drill mines were dropped and recovered offshore of Reid State Park and a troop landing was made on the beach at Reid State Park. Only blank ammunition was used during this exercise.

(6) In 1978, a large storm washed away a large portion of sand in front of the dunes on Mile Beach. At this time, reportedly numerous pieces of OE were uncovered. An effort was in progress to dispose of the OE when another storm replaced the sand and covered the

OE. From that time until February of 1997, there were no reports of OE finds at Reid State Park. In January of 1997, there was another storm that uncovered some OE items. OE finds continued from February until June. Approximately 160 items of OE were found over that period. All the items found were expended practice rockets or components and these were found to be inert.

(7) Currently, a Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) is scheduled to begin in the winter of 1997. The TCRA will focus on a 4 acre area on Mile Beach where the OE appears to be concentrated.

(8) Reid State Park is the second most visited sea shore park in the state of Maine. The two beaches, Mile Beach and Half Mile Beach are the largest attractions at the park. Annual visitors range from 150 to 200 thousand people a year.

c. Site Eligibility

(1) Former land usage and ownership by the Department of Defense was previously confirmed for the former R/P Practice Range. The Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) for this site dated 23 June 1995, found the former R/P Practice Range as eligible under the DERP FUDS Program. The FDE did not define a specific acreage for this site.

(2) During the ASR, the size of the former R/P Practice Range was determined to be 481 acres (See Plate 3). Operation Snowy Beach in 1972, involved the entire Reid State Park, which is 766 acres. Included within that 766 acres was the 481 acres related to the R/P Practice Range. Recommend that the FDE be adjusted to indicate 766 acres as the project acreage.

d. Visual Site Inspection

The site inspection for the former R/P Practice Range was conducted on 1 and 4 August 1997. There was no live OE or OE debris found during the site inspection.

e. Confirmed Ordnance Areas.

Confirmed ordnance presence is based on direct witness of ordnance items or verifiable documented evidence. The Risk Assessment and Table 2-1 are based upon this premise. Areas A and B are confirmed ordnance areas based on verified reports of OE presence by EOD personnel.

f. **Potential Ordnance Areas**

Potential ordnance presence is based on a lack of confirmed ordnance. Potential ordnance presence is inferred from historical records, direct witness, or present day site features. There are no potential ordnance areas at the former R/P Practice Range.

g. **Uncontaminated Ordnance Areas**

Uncontaminated ordnance subsites are based on a lack of confirmed or potential ordnance presence. There were no reports or physical evidence found of an OE presence in Areas C and D.

h. **Other Environmental Hazards**

No additional environmental hazards were identified at the former R/P Practice Range.

3. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

a. **Summary of Recommendations**

(1) Table 3-1 provides a summary of recommended actions.

(2) Recommended engineering evaluation and cost analysis actions (EE/CA) are summarized in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS								
Area	Former Usage	Size/ Acres	PA Actions	OE Actions			HTRW Actions	BD/DR Actions
			Prepare INPR	No Further Action	Implement Interim Removal	Perform EE/CA	Perform SI	Perform SI
A	Rocket Target Area	4	-	-	Scheduled	Yes	-	-
B	Buffer Zone	102	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
C	Remaining Land, R/P Practice Range	380.7	-	Yes	-	-	-	-
D	Exercise Area 1972	279.3	-	Yes	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3-2
EE/CA ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Area	Size, Acres	EE/CA Work Item	Issues and Concerns
Field Work			
A and B	106	Perform Ordnance Sweeps	March is the beginning of nesting season for endangered species in the dunes and wetlands west of Mile Beach. Any remediation activities during the nesting period would be greatly restricted or prohibited.
A and B	106	Perform Ordnance Sweeps	Beach Areas are subject to seasonal variations in the depth of sand. Sand tends to be deeper during summer months, which complicates excavation of OE items.
A and B	106	Perform Ordnance Sweeps	Reid State Park is open all year and is visited by from 150 to 200 thousand visitors per year, mostly in the summer months. Remediation activities would possibly be restricted to the winter months when the number of visitors is at the lowest level.

b. Preliminary Assessment Actions

The Preliminary Assessment of the former Rocket Projectile Practice Range Findings and Determination of Eligibility (FDE) did not describe a specific acreage as owned and used by the Defense Department (See Plate 1). A review of records found the acreage to be 766 acres. It is recommended that the FDE be amended to indicate the site acreage.

c. Ordnance and Explosive Actions

(1) Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

It is recommended that an EE/CA be initiated for areas A and B.

d. **Other Environmental Remediation Actions**

- (1) Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste (HTRW)

No HTRW projects are recommended.

- (2) Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR)

No BD/DR projects are recommended.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
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ATTACHMENT A

RISK ASSESSMENT AREA A

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	<u>R/P Practice Range</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Jerry D. Russell</u>
Site Location	<u>Georgetown, Maine</u>	Phone No.	<u>309-794-6008</u>
DERP Project #	<u>D01ME044001</u>	Organization	<u>CEMVR-ED-DO</u>
Date Completed	<u>3 October 1997</u>	Area	<u>A</u>
Date Revised	<u></u>	RAC Score	<u>1</u>

OE RISK ASSESSMENT: **Rocket Target Area**

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity and hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	(10)
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal-.50 cal)	1
Small Arms, Expended	0
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	<u>10</u>
<u>(Select the largest single value)</u>	

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OE? Expended 2.25"
and 5" rockets have been found in Area A. All have been inert.

B. Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing
White Phosphorous or other
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munition Containing a Flame
or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm,
Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening
Smoke (other than WP) 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? _____

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ordnance;
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosive
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) 10

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives
(PETN, Composition A, B, C,
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,
Black Powder, etc). 8

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc). 3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? _____

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants 0

What evidence do you have regarding propellants? _____

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	<u> </u>

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 10
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	(II)	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

** If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	(2)
Location (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE? <u>Practice</u> <u>rockets have been found both on the surface and subsurface in area</u> <u>A.</u>	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	(5)
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
What are the nearest inhabited structures? <u>Practice Rockets have</u> <u>been found on a recreational beach, where the public has</u> <u>unrestricted access to the OE and OE debris.</u>	

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	(3)
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of Buildings (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>3</u>

Narrative These are park buildings and residential buildings located off of park property to the south.

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	(5)
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>5</u>

Describe types of buildings in the area. South of park property along the shoreline there are residences. Additionally there are various park buildings within 2 miles.

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0
Accessibility (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site accessibility. <u>OE and OE debris are located on a public beach with unrestricted access by the public. Warning signs are present to warn the public.</u>	

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	(5)
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (<u>Select largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site dynamics. <u>The beach in Area A is subject to heavy erosion due to normal wave action and storms. Either of which could result in the uncovering of OE.</u>	

=====

Total Hazard Probability Value
(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)

28

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine
Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	(A)	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

=====

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	(1)	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- (RAC 1) Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES - commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

=====
Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

All reported rockets found in this area have been practice with inert warheads. One rocket was reported by EOD to have possibly contained unburned propellant. Nothing was found during the ASR to indicate that high explosive OE was used at this location. This area is on a heavily used beach with access by the public to the area of OE contamination. Warning signs are posted but public access is not restricted. Currently a TCRA is scheduled for winter 1997. Recommend that RAC be downgraded to a RAC 3 as there is no indication of a high explosive OE presence. This area should be reevaluated after completion of the TCRA.

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ATTACHMENT B

RISK ASSESSMENT AREA B

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	<u>R/P Practice Range</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Jerry D. Russell</u>
Site Location	<u>Georgetown, Maine</u>	Phone No.	<u>309-794-6008</u>
DERP Project #	<u>D01ME044001</u>	Organization	<u>CEMVR-ED-DO</u>
Date Completed	<u>3 October 1997</u>	Area	<u>B</u>
Date Revised	<u></u>	RAC Score	<u>1</u>

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity** and **hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
— Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	(10)
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal-.50 cal)	1
Small Arms, Expended	0
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	<u>10</u>
(Select the largest single value)	

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OE? Expended
practice rockets were reportedly found by EOD in this area

B. Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing
White Phosphorous or other
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munition Containing a Flame
or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm,
Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening
Smoke (other than WP) 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? _____

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ordnance;
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosive
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) 10

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives
(PETN, Composition A, B, C,
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,
Black Powder, etc). 8

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc). 3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? _____

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants 0

What evidence do you have regarding propellants? _____

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	<u> </u>

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 10
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

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CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
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NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

** If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	(2)
Location (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE? <u>Practice</u> <u>rockets have been found both on the surface and subsurface in area</u>	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	(5)
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u> </u>
What are the nearest inhabited structures? <u>Practice Rockets have</u> <u>been found on a recreational beach, where the public has</u> <u>unrestricted access to the OE and OE debris.</u>	

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	(3)
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of Buildings (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>3</u>

Narrative These are park buildings and residential buildings located off of park property to the south.

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	(5)
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>5</u>

Describe types of buildings in the area. South of park property along the shoreline there are residences. Additionally there are various park buildings within 2 miles.

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0
Accessibility (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site accessibility. <u>OE and OE debris are located on a public beach with unrestricted access by the public. Warning signs are present to warn the public. The dunes and marsh have restricted access because of endangered species.</u>	

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	(5)
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (<u>Select largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site dynamics. <u>The beach in Area B is subject to heavy erosion due to normal wave action and storms. Either of which could result in the uncovering of OE. The sand dunes and the marsh should remain stable as it is habitat for endangered species.</u>	

=====

Total Hazard Probability Value	
(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)	<u>28</u>

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine
Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	(A)	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	(1)	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- (RAC 1) Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES - commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

=====
Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.
All reported rockets found in this area have been practice with inert warheads. Nothing was found during the ASR to indicate that high explosive OE was used at this location. That portion of Area B, that is beach, is heavily used with access by the public to the area of OE contamination. Warning signs are posted but public access is not restricted. OE presence in the beach area is significantly less than Area A. Access to sand dunes and marsh within Area B is restricted as it is habitat for endangered species. This area is considered to have a confirmed OE presence based on a report by EOD personnel of practice rockets being found on the beach. Recommend that RAC be downgraded to a RAC 3 as there is no indication of a high explosive OE presence. Recommend an EE/CA be conducted to determine the extent of the OE presence.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE
GEORGETOWN, MAINE
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME044001

ATTACHMENT C

RISK ASSESSMENT AREA C & D

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	<u>R/P Practice Range</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Jerry D. Russell</u>
Site Location	<u>Georgetown, Maine</u>	Phone No.	<u>309-794-6008</u>
DERP Project #	<u>D01ME044001</u>	Organization	<u>CEMVR-ED-DO</u>
Date Completed	<u>3 October 1997</u>	Area	<u>C and D</u>
Date Revised	<u></u>	RAC Score	<u>5</u>

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity** and **hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal-.50 cal)	1
Small Arms, Expended	0

Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition 0

(Select the largest single value)

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OE?

B. Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing
White Phosphorous or other
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munition Containing a Flame
or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm,
Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening
Smoke (other than WP) 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? _____

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ordnance;
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosive
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) 10

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives
(PETN, Composition A, B, C,
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,
Black Powder, etc). 8

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc). 3

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? _____

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants 0

What evidence do you have regarding propellants? _____

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>0</u>
What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE?	<u> </u>

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 0
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

** If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

- RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES - commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- (RAC 5) Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

=====
Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.
There was no evidence developed during the ASR to indicate that Areas C or D have an OE presence. For this reason Areas C and D are considered to not have an OE presence, and no further action is recommended.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE
GEORGETOWN, MAINE
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME044001

ATTACHMENT D

RISK ASSESSMENT OVERALL SITE

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OE) SITES

Site Name	<u>R/P Practice Range</u>	Rater's Name	<u>Jerry D. Russell</u>
Site Location	<u>Georgetown, Maine</u>	Phone No.	<u>309-794-6008</u>
DERP Project #	<u>D01ME044001</u>	Organization	<u>CEMVR-ED-DO</u>
Date Completed	<u>3 October 1997</u>	Area	<u>Overall Site</u>
Date Revised		RAC Score	<u>1</u>

OE RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OE risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OE hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity** and **hazard probability**. Personnel involved in visits to potential OE sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OE."

Part 1. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPES OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	(10)
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms, Complete round (.22 cal-.50 cal)	1
Small Arms, Expended	0
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	<u>10</u>
(Select the largest single value)	
What evidence do you have regarding conventional OE? and 5" rockets have been found in Area A & B.	<u>Expended 2.25"</u>
RAC Worksheet 17 Mar 95/Previous editions obsolete	

B. Pyrotechnics. (For munitions not described above)

VALUE

Munition (Container) Containing
White Phosphorous or other
Pyrophoric Material (i.e.,
Spontaneously Flammable) 10

Munition Containing a Flame
or Incendiary Material (i.e. Napalm,
Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries) 6

Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening
Smoke (other than WP) 4

Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? _____

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of convention ordnance;
uncontainerized.)

VALUE

Primary or Initiating Explosive
(Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide,
Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide,
Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.) 10

Demolition Charges 10

Secondary Explosives 8
(PETN, Composition A, B, C,
Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX,
Black Powder, etc).

Military Dynamite 6

Less Sensitive Explosives 3
(Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc).

High Explosives (Select the largest single value) 0

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? _____

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or
other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

VALUE

Solid or Liquid Propellants 6

Propellants 0

What evidence do you have regarding propellants? _____

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification Sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5
Chemical and Radiological (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>0</u>

What evidence do you have of chemical/radiological OE? _____

=====

TOTAL HAZARD SEVERITY VALUE 10
 (Sum of Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61).
 Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	(II)	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

* Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3.

** If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other related factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Locations of OE Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	(5)
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings or Structures	3
Subsurface	(2)
Location (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
What evidence do you have regarding location of OE? <u>Practice</u> <u>rockets have been found both on the surface and subsurface in area</u> <u>A and B.</u>	

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OE hazard (roads, parks, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	(5)
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1
Distance (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
What are the nearest inhabited structures? <u>Practice Rockets have</u> <u>been found on a recreational beach, where the public has</u> <u>unrestricted access to the OE and OE debris.</u>	

C. Number of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OE hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	(3)
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0
Number of Buildings (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>3</u>

Narrative These are park buildings and residential buildings located off of park property to the south.

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	(5)
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0
Types of Buildings (<u>Select the largest single value</u>)	<u>5</u>

Describe types of buildings in the area. South of park property along the shoreline there are residences. Additionally there are various park buildings within 2 miles.

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosives. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	(5)
Barrier is incomplete (e.g., in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (of any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated Site	1
a 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility, or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitor, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0
Accessibility (<u>Select the single largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site accessibility. <u>OE and OE debris are located on a public beach with unrestricted access by the public. Warning signs are present to warn the public.</u>	

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Example would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distance from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	(5)
None Anticipated	0
Site Dynamics (<u>Select largest value</u>)	<u>5</u>
Describe the site dynamics. <u>The beach in Area A and B is subject to heavy erosion due to normal wave action and storms. Either of which could result in the uncovering of OE.</u>	

=====

Total Hazard Probability Value	
(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30)	<u>28</u>

Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine
Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY*

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	(A)	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

* Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	(1)	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

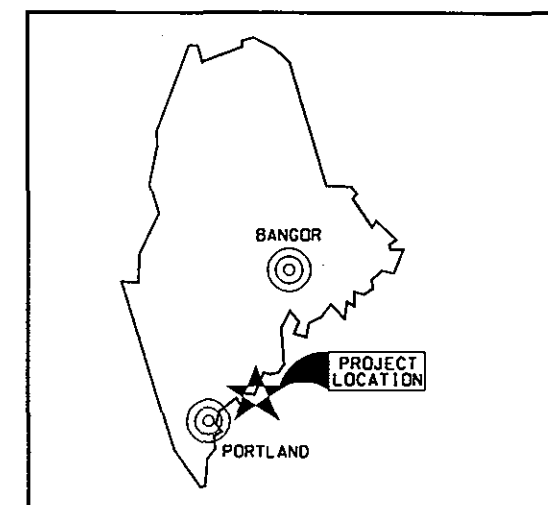
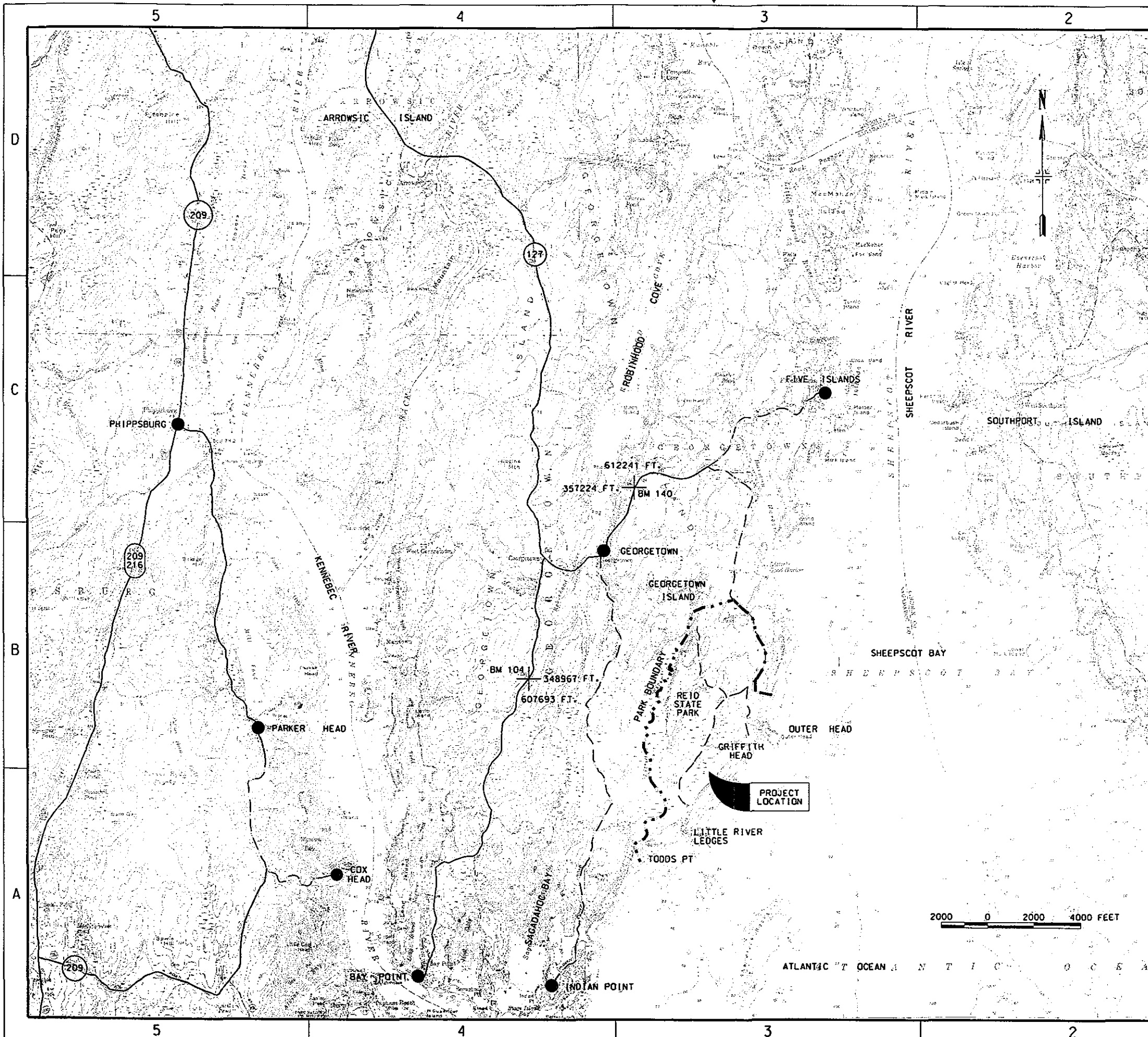
- (RAC 1) Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-OE-ES - commercial (205) 895-1582 or DSN 645-1582.
- RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.
- RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA) is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

=====
Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that support this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.
All reported rockets found in Areas A and B have been practice with inert warheads. One rocket in Area A was reported by EOD to have possibly contained unburned propellant. Nothing was found during the ASR to indicate that high explosive OE was used at this location. Areas A and B are on a heavily used beach with access by the public to the area of OE contamination. Warning signs are posted but public access is not restricted. Currently a TCRA is scheduled for Area A in the winter of 1997. Area A should be reevaluated after completion of the TCRA. OE presence on the beach in Area B appears to be far less than in Area A. The extent of the OE presence in the marsh and sand dunes of Area B is unknown. It is recommended that a EE/CA be performed in Area B to determine the extent of OE presence. Recommend that RACs for Areas A and B be downgraded to a RAC 3 as there is no indication of a high explosive OE presence in either area. Area C is considered to not have an OE presence and no further action is recommended.

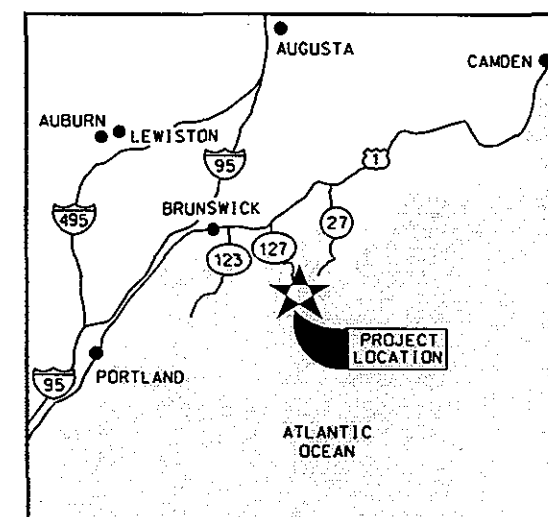
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
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FORMER ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE
GEORGETOWN, MAINE
PROJECT NUMBER D01ME044001

REPORT PLATES

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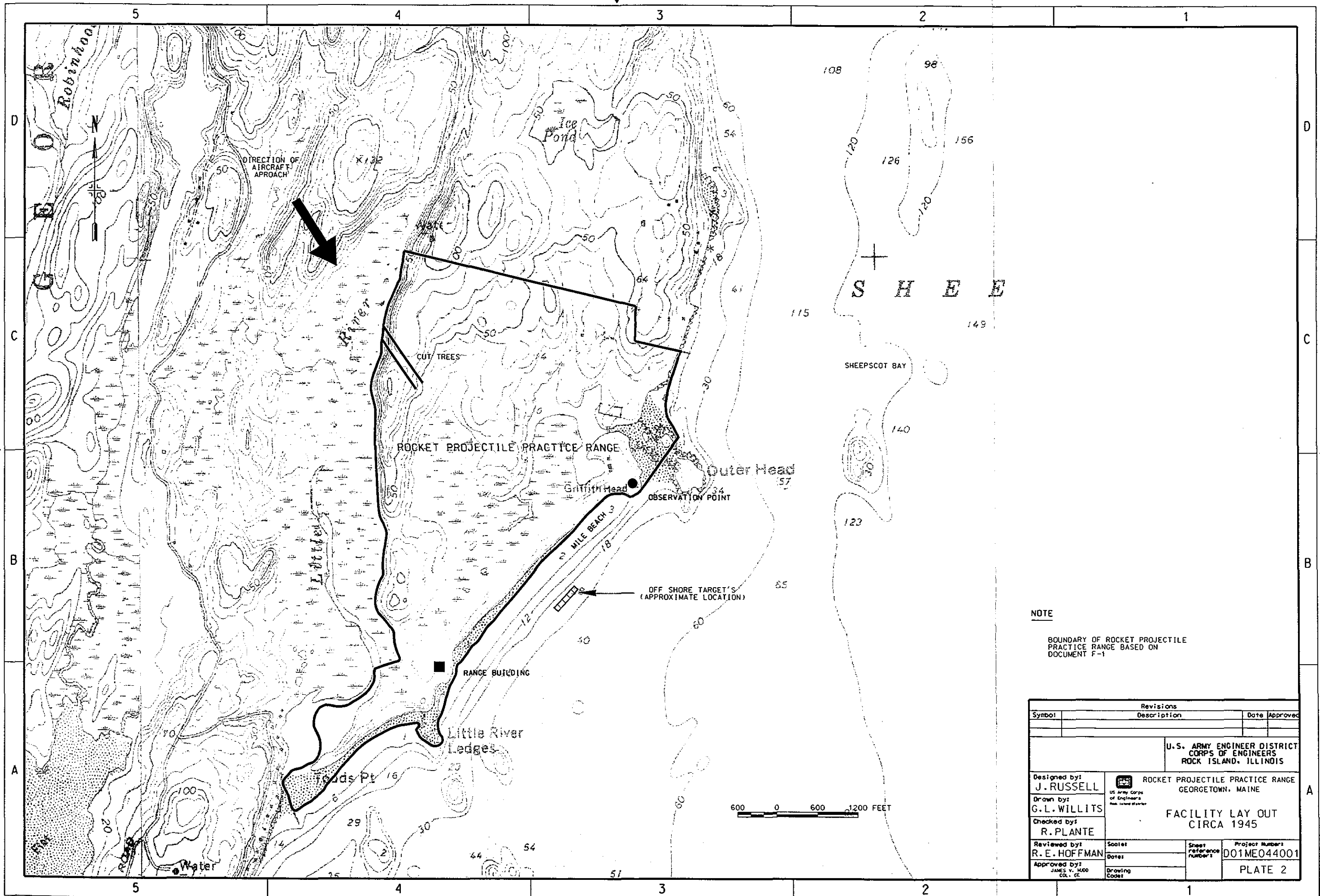
STATE MAP OF MAINE




VICINITY MAP

LEGEND			
---	PARK BOUNDARY		
---	MAJOR ROAD		
---	SECONDARY ROAD		
+	STATE PLANE COORDINATES		

Revisions			
Symbol	Description	Date	Approved
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS			
Designed by: J. RUSSELL	ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE GEORGETOWN, MAINE		
Drawn by: G.L. WILLITS			
Checked by: R. PLANTE	SITE MAP		
Reviewed by: R.E. HOFFMAN	Scales	Sheet reference number	Project Number D01ME044001
Approved by: JAMES V. MUD COL. CE	Date		PLATE 1
	Drawing Code		



Revisions		
Symbol	Description	Date Approved
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS		
Designed by: J. RUSSELL	 ROCKET PROJECTILE PRACTICE RANGE GEORGETOWN, MAINE FACILITY LAY OUT CIRCA 1945	
Drawn by: G. L. WILLITS		
Checked by: R. PLANTE		
Reviewed by: R. E. HOFFMAN		
Approved by: JAMES W. MUE COL, CE	Soil: Date: Drawing Code:	Sheet reference number: Project Number: D01ME044001 PLATE 2

